

# REPORT OF NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 29th January 1887.

RECEIVED

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>ASSAM.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilasini" ... ..	Sibsagar	.....	
2	"Assam News" ... ..	Ditto	450	
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	"Ahammadi" ... ..	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....	
4	"Kasipore Nibasi" ... ..	Kasipore, Burrisal	.....	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
5	"Ave Maria" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
6	"Purva Darpan" ... ..	Chittagong	700	
7	"Silchar" ... ..	Silchar, Assam	.....	17th January 1887.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
8	"Ananda Bazar Patrika" ... ..	Calcutta	700	24th ditto.
9	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Ditto	102	21st ditto.
10	"Arya Pratibha" ... ..	Halishahar	.....	
11	"Bangabasi" ... ..	Calcutta	20,000	22nd ditto.
12	"Bharatbasi" ... ..	Ditto	3,000	8th ditto.
13	"Bharat Mihir" ... ..	Ditto	2,500	
14	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan	302	18th ditto.
15	"Charuvarta" ... ..	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	17th ditto.
16	"Dacca Prakash" ... ..	Dacca	450	23rd ditto.
17	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly	825	21st ditto.
18	"Garib" ... ..	Dacca	.....	19th ditto.
19	"Grambasi" ... ..	Uluberia	.....	
20	"Hindu Ranjika" ... ..	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	
21	"Murshidabad Patrika" ... ..	Berhampore	508	11th ditto.
22	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
23	"Nava Medini" ... ..	Midnapore	.....	
24	"Navavibhakar Sadharani" ... ..	Calcutta	1,000	24th ditto.
25	"Paridarshak" ... ..	Sylhet	450	15th ditto.
26	"Praja Bandhu" ... ..	Chandernagore	995	
27	"Pratikar" ... ..	Berhampore	600	7th ditto.
28	"Purva Bangabasi" ... ..	Noakholly	.....	16th ditto.
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakash" ... ..	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	20th ditto.
30	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta	500	19th ditto.
31	"Samaya" ... ..	Ditto	2,350	14th and 21st January 1887.
32	"Sanjivani" ... ..	Ditto	4,000	22nd January 1887.
33	"Sansodhini" ... ..	Chittagong	800	21st ditto.
34	"Saraswat Patra" ... ..	Dacca	400	
35	"Som Prakash" ... ..	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	24th ditto.
36	"Srimanta Saudagar" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
37	"Sulabha Samachar and Kusadaha" ... ..	Ditto	3,000	
38	"Surabhi and Patika" ... ..	Ditto	700	20th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
39	"Dainik" ... ..	Calcutta	7,000	23rd to 27th January 1887.
40	"Samvad Prabhakar" ... ..	Ditto	200	21st to 27th ditto.
41	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto	300	21st to 27th ditto.
42	"Samachar Chandrika" ... ..	Ditto	625	
43	"Banga Vidyá Prakashika" ... ..	Ditto	500	
<b>ENGLISH AND BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	"Dacca Gazette" ... ..	Dacca	.....	10th, 17th, & 24th January 1887.
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
45	"Kshatriya Pratika" ... ..	Patna	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Aryavarta" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
47	"Behar Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore	.....	
48	"Bharat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta	1,500	20th January 1887.
49	"Sar Sudhanidhi" ... ..	Ditto	500	24th ditto.
50	"Uchit Bakti" ... ..	Ditto	4,500	23rd ditto.
51	"Hindi Samachar" ... ..	Bhagulpore	1,000	
<b>PERSIAN.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jam-Jahan-numa" ... ..	Calcutta	250	21st ditto.
<b>URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Gauhar" ... ..	Calcutta	196	
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar" ... ..	Benar	150	
55	"Alunch" ... ..	Bankipore	.....	17th ditto.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
56	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat" ... ..	Calcutta	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
57	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Calcutta	212	20th to 25th January 1887.
<b>URIA.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
58	"Taraka and Subhavarta" ... ..	Cuttack	.....	
59	"Shikshabandhu" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
60	"Pradip" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
61	"Utkal Dipika" ... ..	Cuttack	200	
62	"Batasore Samvad, Vahika" ... ..	Batasore	200	
63	"Debaka" ... ..	Cuttack	200	

## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Moorshedabad Patriká*, of the 12th January, says that, as in the Kabul war, so in the war with Burmah, the English have conducted themselves

MOORSHEDABAD  
PATRIKA,  
Jan. 12th, 1887.

Burmese affairs.

blindly ; but it is poor India, and not England, that is suffering cruelly for English heedlessness. But India cannot pay or suffer more, and it has therefore become advisable for the Government to place some member of the Burmese royal family on the throne of Burmah, and thus restore peace to that country.

2. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 18th January, referring to England's threat to bombard Constantinople in the event of Turkey entering into

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 18th, 1887.

England and Turkey.

a treaty alliance with Russia, asks, will not an alliance with Russia enable Turkey to prevent the advance of the British fleet to Constantinople ? England should not threaten Turkey in this manner, but maintain friendly relations with her. England will suffer great harm if Turkey enters into an alliance with Russia.

3. The *Sahachar*, of the 19th January, referring to the capture of Captain Macdonald and Lieutenant Andrews by the Russian Government as spies of the Indian Government, says that the Indian

SAHACHAR,  
Jan. 19th, 1887.

Capture of Captain Macdonald and Lieutenant Andrews in Russia.

Government must be adjudged to have acted very wrongly if it sent two officers from its army to Russia to learn the Russian language, without giving any intimation of its action to the Russian Government. And the impropriety of the proceeding will appear to be of a much graver kind if it is considered that there is now no good feeling between England and Russia.

4. The *Sanjivani*, of the 22nd January, says that it is not a little creditable to the Burmese that they are defending themselves so heroically in the face of insurmountable difficulties. But want of proper leaders is weakening them by making them fight themselves. May God help this helpless nation, and fulfil its noble aspirations !

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 22nd, 1887.

The heroic struggle of the Burmese.

5. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 24th January, says that if England goes to war with Russia it will be necessary for her to take the assistance of India, and it is on that account that the writer has been all the more alarmed by the existing prospects of war. A war between England and Russia in Europe will also lead to a war between them in Asia.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Jan. 24th, 1887.

England and Russia.

6. The same paper characterizes the Burmese war as unrighteous, because the English have blindly plunged into it from territorial greed, and in spite of the protests of Indians and the wailings of the Burmese.

SOM PRAKASH.

The Burmese war.

7. The *Dainik*, of the 25th January, says that a European war seems to be unavoidable. England should be very cautious at this time. Burmese affairs should be settled anyhow. The lot of India is cast with that of England, and so natives therefore pray to Almighty God that no danger may befall them.

DAINIK,  
Jan. 25th, 1887.

A European war.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

8. The *Bháratbási*, of the 8th January, says that an officer like Mr. Shuttleworth should be dismissed from the Police Service.

BHARATBASI,  
Jan. 8th, 1887.

Mr. Shuttleworth.

BANGABASI,  
Jan. 22nd, 1887.

9. A correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 22nd January, writes from Sonarpur that the removal of the Sonarpur thana to Rajpur will be attended with increase of theft in the former place, and that the authorities should therefore carefully consider the question of its removal.

The Sonarpur thana.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

PURVA BANGABASI,  
Jan. 16th, 1887.

10. The *Purva Bangabási*, of the 16th January, referring to the case of Berdin, who murdered a durwan's son in Commilla, says that the punishment of one year's imprisonment inflicted upon him is very small ; for, according to the Doctor who was examined in the case, Berdin feigned madness, and was not really mad.

Berdin's case.

SILCHAR,  
Jan. 17th, 1886.

11. The *Silchar*, of the 17th January, says that a tea-planter was one day found by the police lying severely wounded on the roadside in consequence of a fall from his horse. The police constables took him to the thana, and Baboo Sivagati, the Sub-Inspector, did his best to bring him to his senses. But when the planter recovered his senses, and found that he had been brought into the police station, he suspected that he had been taken to have been drunk. He at once lost his temper, and began abusing the Sub-Inspector. The Sub-Inspector brought a case against him, but it was dismissed. Certainly Sivagati Baboo was wrong in bringing such a complaint against a European.

A tea-planter and the Sub-Inspector of Police.

DACCA GAZETTE,  
Jan. 17th, 1887.

12. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 17th January, says that, as the Snelling case was instituted by the railway authorities, the Chief Justice was wrong in introducing the question of race into it. If offences committed by Europeans are in this way lightly passed over, their highhandedness will be sure to increase.

Snelling's case.

CHARU VARTA,  
Jan. 17th, 1887.

13. The *Charu Vartá*, of the 17th January, has learnt a great deal that goes against the amin of the Civil Court of Tangail. Suitors are often put to unnecessary expenses in consequence of their drawing local investigations to inordinate lengths.

The amin of the Civil Court of Tangail.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 18th, 1887.

14. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 18th January, says that Baboo Jagat Chundra Shome, Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa, has made himself troublesome to the people of the locality by his arbitrary conduct. The following charges are brought against him :—

The Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa,

- (1) He holds his court till a late hour in the evening.
- (2) He insulted Baboo Tarapado Banerjee, a pleader of the High Court.
- (3) He harasses suitors by making unnecessary postponements.
- (4) He reproves and threatens witnesses if they do not depose in the manner which is agreeable to him.
- (5) He has often threatened accused persons before hearing their cases.
- (6) He detained two widows, named Manada Nari and Garabini Nari, for two days in hajut, though they furnished security.

SANACHAR,  
Jan. 19th, 1887.

15. The *Sachar*, of the 19th January, referring to the prosecution for bribery of three ministerial officers in the court of Baboo Rajendra Nath Mitra, Deputy

Court amla.

Collector, Alipore, says that the courts will not be purified so long as educated men are not introduced into their ministerial establishments.

16. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 22nd January, complains that Baboo Rajendra, Deputy Magistrate of Julpaiguri, passes orders in one case after hearing another. He recently passed orders in a case which had not been set down for hearing. The correspondent requests Government to punish the Deputy Magistrate who disgraces the bench in this manner and is guilty of such gross carelessness. Early arrangements should also be made for the trial of rent suits in Julpaiguri by a Munsif.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 22nd, 1887.

(d)—Education.

17. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 8th January, is at a loss to account for the want of students in the M.A. class of the Sanskrit College when the number of scholars is increasing all over the country. It is not to be supposed that people no longer care to learn Sanskrit. The present condition of the College is all the more inexplicable because there are in it special facilities for obtaining scholarships. During the eight years between 1879 and 1886, 18 students passed the M. A. Examination from the Sanskrit College, of whom only four had passed the B.A. Examination from that College. It cannot be that Sanskrit is better taught in the Sanskrit College than in other colleges; for, if it had been, students of other colleges could not have passed the M.A. Examination after only one year's study in the Sanskrit College. The reputation of the Sanskrit College would still have been in some measure saved if the students who had passed the B.A. Examination from it had been able to take high places at the M.A. Examination in Sanskrit. But they failed to do so. The want of good Professors is the principal cause of the miserable condition of the College. Why then maintain the College at all? Government has to waste about Rs. 30,000 annually for its maintenance. If it really desires the improvement of the *tois*, it ought to abolish the Sanskrit College and divert the money which will be saved towards those indigenous institutions. The purposes now served by the Sanskrit College may be served equally well by a Sanskrit M.A. class in the Presidency College.

BHARAT BASI.  
Jan. 8th, 1887.

18. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 14th January, says that the two pathshalas at Jamalpore, which were established by the Managing Committee of the local English school, will cease to exist if Government does not aid them. The Government grant of Rs. 20 to one of these pathshalas was withdrawn because the number of students on its roll had fallen off. The number has since increased, and the institution is of the nature of a local necessity. Government should therefore restore the grant.

SAMAYA,  
Jan. 14th, 1887.

19. The *Pratikār*, of the 7th January, alluding to the different schemes which have been proposed in connection with the Berhampore College, remarks that it is the duty of Government in this matter to consult the wishes of the people of Moorshedabad, who have given money so liberally for the construction of the College building, and the funds supplied by whom for setting up the College hostel are, even after so much extravagant use thereof, still in the hands of the Government. Rani Anna Kali Devi, the widow of the late Baboo Annada Prasad Roy, also volunteered pecuniary assistance to the College. If it be therefore the intention of the

PRATIKAR.  
Jan. 7th, 1887.

Government to place the College under missionary management, it should at least consult the wishes of the local public, of the Rani, and of the District Board.

PURVA BANGABASI,  
Jan. 16th, 1887.

20. The *Purva Bangabási*, of the 16th January, is glad that Government has directed its attention to the question of the improvement of Sanskrit

Sanskrit learning.

education in the country. It should be observed, however, that the proposed title of Pundit Bahadoor will not be liked by the people.

DACCA GAZETTE,  
Jan. 17th, 1887.

21. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 17th January, says that it does not approve of the proposed title of Pundit Bahadoor. The writer has consulted some

Sanskrit education.

Pundits, and they say that they are in favour of teaching arithmetic and general geography in the *tols*.

CHARU VARTA,  
Jan. 17th, 1887.

22. The *Charu Vartá*, of the 17th January, referring to Dr. Hunter's speech at the Convocation of the Calcutta University, thinks that the establishment of

The convocation of the Calcutta University.

technical schools is no doubt one of the first requirements of the times, seeing that the people of the country have to depend entirely upon others for the supply of even the commonest articles, and that scientific knowledge has therefore become indispensable to Indians. It is nevertheless not advisable for the Government to promote the cause of technical education at the expense of that higher education for which it has as yet done very little.

BYEDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 18th, 1887.

23. The *Lurdwan Sanjivani*, of the 18th January, remarks regarding Hindu females as Bachelors of the taking of the B.A. degree by two Bengali ladies at the last Convocation of the Calcutta

Arts.

University, that the event was undoubtedly very joyful to many people. The writer is not an enemy of female education, but he entertains grave doubts about the good which is thought to be likely to accrue to the Hindu community from the kind of instruction which is being imparted to its female members. He does not see the necessity of imparting a knowledge of the crooked political science, of the subtle philosophical theories, and of the refined æsthetics of Europe, to Hindu women.

NAHAUHAN,  
Jan. 19th, 1887.

24. The *Sahachar*, of the 19th January, says that in spite of the efforts which the Government is making to increase the number of Mahomedan students

Mussulman education.

in the public schools of the country, their number is gradually decreasing, as may be seen from the Report on the Schools of Assam for 1885-86. The desire to learn is not very strong among Mahomedans either in Bengal or in Assam, and no improvement can be expected to take place in their condition so long as their present indifference to education continues.

SURABHI & PATAKA,  
Jan. 20th, 1887.

25. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 20th January, says that it does not object to the foundation of the proposed

The Proposed Allahabad University.

Allahabad University, but is strongly of opinion that English education in that University should not be made a matter of minor or secondary importance by the introduction of heavy Arabic and Sanskrit courses. The advice given by Lord Macaulay on the occasion of the foundation of the Hindu College should not be lost sight of or disregarded. If Government is really interested in Oriental instruction, it can reform the Sanskrit School at Benares, and improve the condition of the *tols* and *mukhtabs* by awarding prizes and scholarships.

EDUCATION GAZETTE  
Jan. 21st, 1887.

26. The *Education Gazette*, of the 21st January, referring to the inspection of the sub-divisional schools of Ghat-  
tal, Chandrakona, Kshirpai, &c., by Mr. Cornish, the Magistrate-Collector of Midnapore, remarks that the Magistrate

Mr. Cornish and the Midnapore Schools.

is really anxious for the improvement of the schools, and that the personal exertions he has made, the troubles he has cheerfully undergone, and the

words he has spoken in connection with them have given great satisfaction to the people of the sub-division. The people of the district will be greatly benefited if Mr. Cornish stays there longer.

27. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 21st January, says that the writer of the *Bangabasi* is a malicious enemy of whatever conduces to the culture of Indian women, and that is why he sneered the other day at that bright and hopeful scene at the Convocation of the conferring of degrees upon two Bengali ladies. The person who can decry such a good thing as that is very jubilant, however, in his description of the shameful scenes of women of ill-fame dancing and singing and making tawdry exhibitions in the theatres of Calcutta.

ARYA DARPAN  
Jan. 21st, 1887.

28. The *Bangabasi*, of the 22nd January, says that English education is doing great harm to Hindu society. The principal object of Hindu education is to enable man to acquire complete self-control and subjective quietude by the subjugation of the passions and animal propensities; whilst it is the tendency of English education to develop man's passions and objective aspirations. The Baboos who admire, imitate or assimilate everything that is English, and prefer European to Hindu culture, should bear in mind that English training, though no doubt very alluring on account of the ease and facility with which it may be acquired, is in the end productive of serious mischief to the individual as well as to the religious organisation of Hindu society.

BANGABASI  
Jan. 22nd, 1887.

29. The *Dainik*, of the 24th January, says that if study in the Calcutta Sanskrit College is to be confined to English and the little Sanskrit that is required for the University Examinations, the sooner the college ceases to exist the better. Ignorance is better than bad education, and small learning is dangerous. The Calcutta Sanskrit College was not established with the view of turning out shallow pedants, and there is therefore no need of maintaining it in these days of retrenchments. The institution under its present Principle, Pundit Nyayaratna, is in its decline. It should be either abolished, or so organised that it may impart sound Sanskrit education.

DAINIK,  
Jan. 24th, 1887.

30. The same paper says that Pundit Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna alone can say what improvement of the 2,500 *tols* in these Provinces he expects to effect with the sum (Rs. 12,000) he has asked the Government to give him. The sum will not suffice even for a grant of Rs. 5 a year for each *tol*. Even if the sum (Rs. 3,000) set apart in the scheme as the cost of inspection be distributed among the *tols*, the annual grant for each *tol* will not exceed Rs. 6. Pundit Nyayaratna would thus grant a monthly subsidy of eight annas to the teacher and pupils of each *tol*, and subject them in return to the pressure of official inspection. Learned pundits will not certainly care to receive such aid. Incompetent pundits will, of course, hail the offer with delight, and dance with joy for the most trifling favour they receive from Government, not to speak of the title of "Pundit Bahadur." But nobody wishes to see such pandits encouraged. As regards subscriptions from the native public, it may be observed that the sum which is to be raised for the purpose of improving the position of the *tols* will be distributed by a Christian Government and upon an un-Hindu method. The only result of the scheme, if carried out, will be the importance of the titles examination instituted by Pundit Nyayaratna, will be enhanced. The Lieutenant-Governor is not willing to place the *tols* under the direct supervision of Government officials; while Mr. Croft has laid great stress on the importance of the titles examination. Instead of discouraging this examination, efforts are being unwisely made

DAINIK

to extend its scope. The writer advises wealthy natives to assist the *tole* with money, and to make presents to the Pundits on the occasion of *sraddha* and other ceremonies as the best way of encouraging indigenous Sanskrit education and learning.

DAINIK.  
Jan. 27th, 1887.

31. The *Dainik*, of the 27th January, says that the establishment of the Cooper's Hill College is a proof that Government has no real desire to encourage technical

Technical education in India. It is said that the present state of the finances will not allow Government to spend money upon technical education; but if Government were sincere in this matter, it would abolish the Cooper's Hill College in order that it might improve the condition of the Indian Engineering Colleges, and thus encourage technical education in this country. Much good will be done to the country if Government employs natives as guards, drivers and firemen on the State Railways. But the thing is that it has no mind to do so. English officials now and then talk of giving technical education to the people of India; but is it not a fact that Government itself has placed all impossible barriers against its extension? The abolition of the import duties and the passing of the Factory Act clearly reveal the real intentions of Government; for those measures are simply fatal to the continued existence and development of native industry.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

CHARU VARTA.  
Jan. 17th, 1887.

32. The *Charu Vartá*, of the 17th January, says that His Honour has deserved the heartfelt gratitude of the people of Mymensingh by introducing Self-Government into that district. The District Magistrate, Mr. E. G. Glazier, has, however, recommended only 24 members for the District Board, a number which, considering the area and population of Mymensing, will be rather small. The District Boards of Furreedpore, Rajshahye, and Pubna consist of 24, 20, and 15 members respectively, and Mymensing, which has a larger area and population than any of those districts, should in all propriety have a larger number of members. A smaller number may affect the efficiency of its Board. It is to be hoped that the Magistrate, if he has not sent in his final report, will reconsider the matter.

Self-Government in Mymensing.

SAMAYA.  
Jan. 21st, 1887.

33. The *Samaya*, of the 21st January, says that the condition of the roads at Rahra, Barrackpore sub-division, is not good. The municipality grants large sums for the construction and repairs of roads, but no one knows how the money is spent. When questioned on the subject, the local Municipal Commissioner says that "a Municipal Commissioner is not bound to furnish explanations to all the rate-payers;" and the contractors, following suit, exclaim, "Let the dogs bark."

34. The *Som Prakash*, of the 24th January, says that, though the municipalities look upon the doctors in charge of charitable dispensaries as their servants, the latter do not look upon the municipalities as their masters. This is a fruitful cause of quarrel between the municipalities and the charitable dispensaries. The writer requests the Bengal Government to put an end to these disputes by clearly defining the extent of the authority which municipalities have over charitable dispensaries.

SOM PRAKASH.  
Jan. 24th, 1887.

35. The same paper, referring to an order of the Bankoora Municipality, prohibiting the use of inflammable materials like straw, in the construction of huts, says that poor people will be put to great inconvenience if they have to thatch huts with tin or tiles. Labourers

SOM PRAKASH.

Prohibition of the construction of houses with straw, &c., by the Bankoora Municipality.

in these parts are so poor that they are compelled to go to the plantations in Assam for livelihood. The middle class people are cultivators and they thatch their houses with straw. The fact that there is sufficient pasture land for cattle should silence those who argue that cattle will be benefited if huts and houses are not thatched with straw. Again, huts thatched with straw are more comfortable than tinned or tiled huts. The Commissioners should reconsider this question. They might at least restrict the application of their order to cook-rooms, and diminish the chances of loss of property from fires by digging tanks.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

36. The *Samaya*, of the 21st January, says that the condition of the country is changing so fast that a law relating to bastu or homestead lands has become

Bastu lands.

necessary. Various means are now devised to enhance the rents of permanent ryots. The Transfer of Property Act of 1882 does not apply to bastu lands previous to the date of its enactment, and its bearing upon bastu lands concerns only their transfer and not their preservation. In the absence of a provision authorising the deposit of the rent of bastu lands in courts, zemindars are able to find it practicable, by instituting suits of a harassing nature for arrears of rent, to obtain from the holders of bastu lands agreements to pay enhanced rents. A holder of arable land acquires a right of occupancy in it by 12 years' possession, but a holder of bastu land acquires no such right even by much longer possession. A holder of land having a brickhouse on it is considered to possess a mukurari right, even though he have no potta. But holders of bastu lands acquire no right to the trees which they grow thereon. The English rulers know that dwelling houses are very dear to Indians, and they therefore provided against the ejectment of holders of bastu lands. It was never customary in this country to eject holders of bastu lands. If it be one object of legislation to benefit the people, a law relating to bastu lands should be passed. And no one will be injured if it provides that the rules relating to the settlement and enhancement of rent should be the same for both cultivated lands and bastu lands.

SAMAYA,  
Jan. 21st, 1887.

(g)—Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.

37. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 14th January, says that much popular inconvenience will be removed if the Magistrate of Jessore and the members of the Road Cess Committee kindly metal

The metalling of the road from Hansadaha to Mohes pore.

the road from Hansadaha to Mohespore.

38. The *Paridarshak*, of the 15th January, alluding to the importance of Fenchugunje, which has a daily steamer service, thinks that tram lines should be laid at Fenchugunje and Sylhet.

Tramway lines at Fenchugunje and Sylhet.

It is a matter of regret that no plan and estimate have yet been received from the office of the District Engineer in regard to the proposed line, and two reminders on the subject have failed to elicit an answer. It is to be hoped that the matter will receive the attention of both the District Engineer and the Deputy Commissioner.

SAMAYA,  
Jan. 14th, 1887.

PARIDARSHAK,  
Jan. 15th, 1887.

39. The *Purva Bangabasi*, of the 16th January, contrasts the flourishing condition of trade in Noakhally at the commencement of the 19th century with its

The Nadona canal in Noakhally.

present state of decline, and says that the decline is largely owing to neglect in making the Nadona canal navigable throughout its length and at all times

PURVA BANGABASI,  
Jan. 16th, 1887.

in the year. This canal is the safest trade route between Noakhally and the places surrounding it. Can nothing be done in this matter?

PURVA BANGABASI,  
Jan. 16th, 1887.

40. The same paper says that the grant of Rs. 300 made by the late Ramjivan Shaha, of Latibpore, in thana Begumgunge, for the erection of a bridge in that village was kept with Ram Charan Shaha as a deposit. Out of this sum Mr. A. Barooah was able to realise only Rs. 162. The writer appeals to the Magistrate of the district to take steps to realise the balance and have the bridge erected.

Bridge in Latibpore.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 18th, 1887.

41. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 18th January, requests Government to enquire into the circumstances of the collision which recently took place at Bhagulpore, and which has killed 26 persons and wounded many.

The collision at Bhagulpore.

(h)—General.

PRATIKAR,  
Jan. 7th, 1887.

42. The *Pratikar*, of the 7th January, remarks that Government ought to pay particular attention to the letter which the Revd. Mr. Evans, a member of the late Excise Commission, has written in the *Statesman*, asking Government what means it intends to adopt in order to arrest the progress of drunkenness among the people. It is only a man like Sir Rivers Thompson that can disregard the recommendations of a man like Mr. Evans. If the Government had no wish to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission, it should not have incurred the cost of appointing it. One is dumbfounded at the acts of Sir Rivers Thompson.

The outstill system.

PRATIKAR.

43. The same paper, referring to the acquittal of Kshant Domni's husband by the High Court, remarks that, as people have to run up to the High Court for justice, notwithstanding the existence of so many courts below it, presided over by well-paid English Judges, one of two courses should be adopted—either the whole lot of such incompetent, irreligious and prejudiced Judges should be expelled from the country, and new men appointed in their stead, or the entire administration of justice should be entrusted to the High Court.

Kshant Domni and her husband.

BHARATBASI,  
Jan. 8th, 1887.

44. The *Bharatbasi*, of the 8th January, thinks that there should be no difference in the salaries of the English and native members of the Covenanted Civil Service. The salaries of both the English and native members of that service should be fixed at two-thirds of what they now receive. If Government be unwilling to reduce the salaries of English officials, natives, who do not covet large salaries, but are only anxious to have a share in the administration of the country, will agree to accept smaller salaries. The poverty of India makes a reduction of the salaries of officials indispensable. The rules relating to the pensions of English and native officials, as well as to their leave and furlough, should be also identical. A section of the Mussulman community in the North-Western Provinces, headed by Syud Ahmad of Aligarh, is in favour of the nomination system. Syud Ahmad is not the man that he had been before. He has lost his old independence of character, and he is now resorting to hateful means for the attainment of his ends. One of the chief objects in life of Mr. Beck, who gave evidence before the Public Service Commission, is to revile Bengalis. And Mr. Beck is a paid servant of Syud Ahmad. Once in the course of a conversation with a friend of the writer, Mr. Beck passed a very unfavourable opinion upon Bengalis; but he was at last compelled to admit that all the Bengalis whom he knew were good men. Being thereupon asked why he was condemning Bengalis, he felt confounded and abashed. Mr. Beck is such

The salaries of the native members of the Covenanted Civil Service, and the loyalty of Bengalis.

a favourite with his students that even the nearest relatives of Syud Ahmad call him Satan. Syud Ahmad has said in his paper that Mussulmans will never be guilty of hostility to Government like Hindus, and especially Bengalis. But Bengalis wept and prayed for the welfare of the heroic soul of Gordon when they heard of his tragic end, while among the students of Syud Ahmad's College at Aligur, as well as among the Mussulman community in general, there were regular rejoicings on that occasion. Those who can rejoice over the death of General Gordon are far behind Bengalis in loyalty.

Oppression in the collection of the income-tax.

45. The same paper says that if Mr. Goodricke continues to collect the income-tax in the way he is doing, few shops will be

able to work on.

Appointment of Syud Nural Huda to the Statutory Civil Service.

46. The same paper, referring to the appointment of Syud Nural Huda to the Statutory Civil Service, says that no one can

find fault with such appointments. The appointment of an able Mussulman to the Statutory Civil Service will please both Hindus and Mussulmans.

47. The same paper wants to be informed how Government will punish the unscrupulous Magistrate who tried Pinches' case. If Government winks at such high-handedness as he has been guilty of, the people will lose their faith in the Government.

The Magistrate who tried Pinches' case.

48. The same paper says that Indians will not be disheartened by the Viceroy's statement that natives have no hope of being enrolled as volunteers. The cause of truth and justice will triumph in the end. Government does not trust Indians, and it has on that account refused to enrol them as volunteers. But it is sure some day to see its mistake. The writer exhorts natives not to lose heart or stop agitating.

Appointment of natives as volunteers.

49. The *Moorshedabad Patriká*, of the 12th January, says that it is a weak Government that can place no confidence in its subjects. Since the Mutiny, the British Government has shown want of confidence in its Indian subjects, by such measures as the Arms Act, the stringency of the rules relating to the sale of gunpowder materials, &c. But whatever the view that might be held regarding the attitude of the Government towards the North-Western Provinces, there is certainly no reason why it should assume an attitude of distrust towards Bengalis, who took no part in the Mutiny, and who have all along showed sincere loyalty to the British Government.

Government and natives.

50. The *Pratikár*, of the 7th January, has learned the following from the *Bangabási* :—

Kumar Kshitisa Chandra Bahadur, of Krishnagore, and the Government.

Kumar Kshitisa Chandra, of Krishnagore, having expressed a willingness to marry, permission was granted to him by the Magistrate to see the proposed bride, and an expenditure of about Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 was sanctioned for the purpose. The actual expense, however, amounted to Rs. 47, which was objected to by the Magistrate as very heavy. On the other hand, as the Commissioner, Mr. Smith, could not believe that the Kumar had consented to marry, he and his tutor, Mr. Oswell, were asked to come down to Calcutta in order that the Commissioner might learn the truth from the Kumar himself. The cost of this journey was so much as Rs. 150, but it was quietly sanctioned. During the last Durga Puja festival, Mr. Oswell came from Krishnagore to Calcutta in the Kumar's boat, and also charged upon the estate the expenses of the journey. But the Government connives at these things.

BHARATBASI,  
Jan. 8th, 1887.

BHARATBASI.

BHARATBASI.

BHARATBASI.

MOORSHEDABAD  
PATRIKA,  
Jan. 12th, 1887.

PRATIKAR,  
Jan. 17th, 1887.

PURVA BANGABASI,  
Jan. 16th, 1887.

51. The *Purva Bangabasi*, of the 16th January, says that, if Government takes the management of the worship of Jagganath into its own hands, even the commonest men will feel that it is unnecessarily meddling in the religious affairs of the Hindus. The impression prevails all over India that the god does not accept any offerings which do not come direct from the hands of the Rajah of Pooree or his representatives. Government ought to respect this opinion.

The worship of Jagganath.

DACCA GAZETTE,  
Jan. 17th, 1887.

52. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 17th January, says that the Statutory Civil Service, which is a sham Civil Service, ought to be abolished. The Civil Service Examination ought to be held both in England and in India, the limit of age being raised from 19 to 23 years. Equal marks ought to be allotted to Sanskrit, Arabic, Greek and Latin. Appointments to the Uncovenanted Service ought to be made by competitive examinations, in which none but University graduates should be allowed to appear. The pay ought to be the same for natives and Europeans. The pay of the Civilians should be reduced.

The Civil Service Commission.

DACCA GAZETTE.

53. A correspondent of the same paper writes that within a few days eight or ten men have been killed by tigers in Chittagong. Should not the Arms Act be repealed?

Ravages of tigers, and the Arms Act.

CHARUVARTA,  
Jan. 17th, 1887.

54. The *Charuvarta*, of the 17th January, referring to the evidence given by Mr. Justice Straight of Allahabad, before the Public Service Commission, remarks that it does not understand why natives, who are admitted to make very good Civil Judges, are, as administrators of criminal justice, considered inferior to Europeans. Trying civil suits is not a more difficult work than doing criminal business, and it is not clear why men who can administer civil justice well should fail as administrators of criminal justice. That the work of the criminal courts is now imperfectly done is true; and the cause will be found in the system which is followed in appointing criminal officers. If officers are selected for the Executive Service according to the results of competitive examinations, the imperfections of criminal administration will certainly disappear. Such natives as have been admitted into the Executive Service after passing the Civil Service Examination in England afford ample justification for this statement.

The Public Service Commission.

CHARU VARTA.

55. The same paper, referring to the delay which takes place in the distribution of letters in Deutukon, through the negligence of post peons, suggests that the peons should henceforth be supplied with beat-books.

The Deutukon post-office.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 18th, 1887.

56. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 18th January, alluding to the miserable condition of Bengal, remarks that it will be found on enquiry that men who discuss Indian questions, and get up meetings and associations in this country, are all well-to-do men—zemindars, merchants, vakeels, &c.—men who are not anxious for their daily bread. These men have no correct or adequate idea of the sufferings of the people. This being the case, the men who profess to represent the people cannot be regarded as being genuine representatives of the poor of this country. The justice of this remark will appear from a consideration of the proposals made by the so-called representatives of the people in the National Congress—those proposals which, if even every one of them is carried into effect, will bear no fruit in regard to the indigent condition of the people. If representatives of the people are required to make laws which will affect the interests of the people, they should be taken from among the very people who will be affected by

The miserable condition of Bengal.

those laws, irrespective of all considerations of wealth, social respectability, and such like things. The only point to be looked to should be, whether the representatives so taken are representatives in the truest sense of the word. It is not necessary that they should be good scholars or speakers. Let the Government give them the means of expressing their ideas as best they can, and in any language they like, and they will do right good work. If, on the other hand, men like Amir Ali, who has spent his youth in England, and who is besides a permanent resident of the town, and Ananda Mohan Bose,—men who have no personal knowledge of the ryot and of his wants, and have never seen his huts and fields, be selected as representatives,—why, the whole thing will be simply child's play. High officials cannot tolerate the idea of selecting a live ryot as a representative of the ryots, because the purity and prestige of the Council Chamber may be soiled by the touch of his dirty feet. But they ought to recall to mind in this connection the treatment which poor and humble Indian artisans received in England the other day at the hands of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

57. The same paper is surprised that the Magistrate of Burdwan has considered only six persons out of those whom Mr. **BURDWAN SANJIVANI,**  
 The charitable asylum of the Burdwan estate. **Jan. 18th, 1887.**

Reily denied the benefit of the charitable asylum of the Burdwan estate deserving of eleemosynary support. He has also beaten a leper because he tried to excite his pity by making a piteous clamour himself and inducing others to do so. It is strange that he has also slighted the opinion of Baboo Banbehari, of the dowager Maharani, and of the public, and accepted that of Mr. Reily, who has no knowledge of the religion and social and religious practices of Hindus. The writer had hoped that justice would be done by the Magistrate. But that hope is frustrated. But the writer yet hopes that the Commissioner of Burdwan, who is a man of experience, and has a knowledge of the Hindu Shasters and Hindu observances, will deal justly by the poor.

58. In connection with the questions now under the consideration of the Public Service Commission, the *Sahachar*, **SAHACHAR,**  
 The Public Service Commission. **Jan. 19th, 1886.**  
 of the 19th January, delivers itself as follows:—

- (1). There is no necessity for the Statutory Civil Service.
- (2). The Covenanted Civil Service examination should take place in England as well as in India. The passed candidates from India may be given the option of going to England.
- (3). It would be well at the outset to promote a few uncovenanted servants to the Covenanted Service without subjecting them to any competitive examination. It will not be necessary to do this long; and so, after a short time, the rule requiring everybody to pass a competitive examination will admit of strict enforcement.
- (4). The pay and pension rules must be the same for natives and Europeans. The leave rules may be different in the case of the latter.
- (5). If retrenchment is necessary, the pay of the civilians should be reduced, but not on the race principle.
- (6). It will be much better if the number of civilians be reduced. There are 1,000 civilians in India. This number can very well be reduced by one-half.
- (7). Equal marks ought to be allotted at the Civil Service Examination to Sanskrit, Arabic, Greek, and Latin. Bengali, Hindi, and other vernacular languages should be also introduced into the examination. Ignorance of the vernacular languages often puts civilians into ludicrous positions.

- (8). Selections for the Uncovenanted Service should be made by competitive examination only, and no letters of recommendation or other forms of personal interest should be allowed to influence them.
- (9). If the Uncovenanted Service be divided into two parts—the Executive and the Judicial—it will be advisable to employ pleaders in the Judicial branch. There are not two opinions about the necessity and expediency of separating the executive from the judicial functions.
- (10). The number of uncovenanted servants ought to be increased. This will not involve increase of expenditure if the number of Civilians be reduced.
- (11). Letting the Uncovenanted Service to remain graded as at present, the salaries attached to the higher grades should be increased.
- (12). Persons descended from families which have lived in India for many generations should be regarded as natives of India. No distinctions of race or religion should be made.

**SURABHI & PATAKA,**  
Jan. 20th, 1887.

59. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 20th January, says that many men who are not influential or gravely disposed have appeared before the Public Service Commission to give evidence, and mentions Baboo Dharendra Nath Pal by way of example.

**BHARAT MITRA,**  
Jan. 20th, 1887.

60. The *Bhárat Mitra*, of the 20th January, is astonished that the Government should, by assuming the management of the temple of Jagannath, violate its promise not to interfere with the religion of Hindus. Can any word of the Government be believed by the people after such a violation of its promise?

**SAMVAD PURNACHANDRODAYA,**  
Jan. 21st, 1887.

61. The *Samvád Purnachandrodaya*, of the 21st January, says that some of the Rajas and zemindars of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa have petitioned Government to remit the sentence passed some time ago on the Maharaja of Pooree. If Sir Rivers Thompson exercises his prerogative of mercy in favour of the unfortunate Rajah, who has suffered much, he will win the hearts of his people on the eve of his departure from India. Sir Rivers is a kind-hearted man, and the writer hopes that he will take pity upon the Rajah.

**SAMAYA,**  
Jan. 21st, 1887.

62. The *Samaya*, of the 21st January, says that the Public Service Commission has commenced work so abruptly, and is taking evidence so hastily, that it is clear that no good will come of it. It appears from the evidence of the witnesses who have been examined that they have no definite opinions. This is due to their not having been allowed proper time to prepare answers to the questions. Why make so much hurry when the Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry will not sit before Easter? And why ask so many questions at once? Good results, instead of bad, will be produced if the Commission proceeds slowly.

**SAMAYA.**

63. The same paper cannot agree in the opinion of Justice Straight that "natives, as a rule, make infinitely better Judges than Magistrates." Perhaps he did not consider that the test of fitness applied by him to Munsifs and Subordinate Judges cannot apply to Deputy Magistrates. There is a great difference between the constitution of the civil administration and that of the criminal administration. It is law graduates that

Mr. Justice Straight and the fitness of natives for Magisterial duties.

are generally appointed Munsifs, but men of all degrees of attainments are appointed Deputy Magistrates.

64. The *Sanjivani*, of the 22nd January, referring to the appointment of Mr. Lyall as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, says that everybody would have been glad if Sir Charles Barnard had been appointed to the post. Sir Charles Barnard would have graced the post held by Sir Charles Aitchison.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan 22nd, 1887.

Sir Charles Barnard and the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab.

65. The same paper, referring to the increasing number of outrages committed by soldiers at Dum-Dum, says that if Government takes no steps to stop them the condition of the people will become very unsafe and woeful.

SANJIVANI.

66. The same paper, referring to the statement of a correspondent of the *Statesman* that hospitals for native troops are lighted with dim earthen lamps, which is a source of great inconvenience to the patients, and that there are no clocks therein, remarks that, while the hospitals for English soldiers are like so many paradises, those for the dark native soldiers are dark likewise.

SANJIVANI.

The hospitals for native troops.

67. The same paper, referring to a case in which the Deputy Commissioner of Tejpore refused assistance to an old man who had prayed to him to save the chastity of his daughter from probable violation in a tea-garden, and sent him back to the tea-garden with the assurance that there would not be further molestation, says that this is a case of commending the goat to the tender mercies of the tiger. The majority of the unmarried planters have mistresses. It is very difficult for young coolie women to preserve their chastity in plantations managed by lewd planters. The planters invite both male and female coolies to dance before them, and make them drink to excess. When the women become insensible under the influence of liquor, the planters deprive them of their honour. The writer knows that many brutal planters, when they fail to induce young coolie women to gratify their lust, treat them in the most inhuman manner. They do not scruple to whip them on their thighs. The writer is prepared to prove these statements. But the Christian English Government is deaf to the prayers of the writer, and is reluctant to appoint a Commission to enquire into these outrages.

SANJIVANI.

Dishonouring of coolie women by planters.

68. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin has increased the annual military expenditure of the country by two crores of rupees. The military expenditure amounts to one-fourth of the entire revenue of Government. Only very small sums are spent upon other matters. It is a startling fact that in Bengal alone the annual educational expenditure has been reduced by one lakh of rupees. Many pathsalas have had to be closed in consequence. Government squeezes a large sum out of Bengal, but spends only a very small amount for its benefit. This is unjust.

SANJIVANI.

The military and other expenditure.

69. The *Bangabasi*, of the 22nd January, refers to the orders passed by the Bombay Government forbidding the carrying of human corpses through the streets of that city during certain hours of the day, as well as to the case of the two Mahomedans who have been punished for disobeying the order, and observes that this is a very hard and improper order, and that it should be cancelled at once.

BANGABASI,  
Jan. 22nd, 1887.

Prohibition to carry human corpses through the streets of Bombay during the day.

70. The same paper says that both the Hindu and the Mahomedan religion have been affected by the introduction of Liverpool salt. The writer quotes from Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts to show that blood, the white of eggs,

BANGABASI.

Liverpool salt.

glue, and calf's hoofs are largely used in the preparation of that salt. Formerly salt was prepared in Bengal from sea-water. The Tumlook and Contai sub-divisions were the principal seats of salt manufacture in Bengal. In Orissa, Madras, and Bombay salt is still manufactured in certain quantities, and, according to Dr. Hunter, the condition of the salt manufacturers in those places is much better than that of other Indian labourers. The English have abolished salt manufactories in Bengal solely with the view of pleasing the salt manufacturers of Cheshire, and have thus made Bengal a sufferer to the extent of that abolition. The province which formerly supplied salt to almost all parts of India has now to depend entirely upon England for its own salt, and the salt which England gives it is impure from the point of view of the great religions of India.

BANGABASI.  
Jan 22nd, 1887.

71. Referring to the remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor on the Lieutenant-Governor and the the Agricultural Department, published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the same paper says that His Honour's statement, that in the Burdwan Division even Brahmins make no scruple to touch cow-bonedust, is utterly unfounded. And as regards his statement that "Pundits have declared that there is no harm in doing so," the writer asks the Government to let the public know who these pundits are, and what are the *Byabasthas* they have given. If Government fails to do this, there will be good reason to conclude that it has stated a lie.

DAINIK,  
Jan 23rd, 1887.

72. The *Dainik*, of the 23rd January, approves the proposal made by Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Jahangir of Bombay, before the Public Service Commission, to raise able men from the Uncovenanted Service to the rank of Covenanted Civilians, and to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Local Governments.

DAINIK.

73. The Burdwan correspondent of the same paper is very sorry to part with Mr. Taylor, the District Judge of Burdwan, a gentleman who has won the affections of the people of the district by the impartiality which has characterised his judicial career and by the amiability of his disposition.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
Jan. 23rd, 1887.

74. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 23rd January, says that the registration office at Jafergunge is 17 or 18 miles from Jafergunge. The people of Jafergunge accordingly find it very inconvenient to go to Manickgunge to have their deeds registered, and they therefore often undervalue their deeds and adopt similar other measures with a view of avoiding the obligations of the registration law. This is a source of loss to the Government. It is therefore desirable to have a registration office either at Uthli or at Sribari, within the limits of the police station at Jafergunge, and it would be well to appoint Baboo Dines Charan Basu, a very deserving man, and also a candidate for the Rural Sub-Registrarship, as the new Sub-Registrar.

DACCA PRAKASH.

75. The same paper refers to the objections taken by Baboo Pyari Mohan Mookerjee to Mr. Grimley's rules for the assessment of the income-tax and to the reply made thereto by the Board of Revenue, and characterises the latter as ill-considered. If the question has to be taken into court, as the Board thinks it should be, both parties will be subjected to unnecessary expenditure, which will not be good for either of them. And as regards the public, Government should take care not to waste their money.

76. The *Som Prakash*, of the 24th January, does not consider Mr. Charles to be a competent witness to be examined before the Public Service Commission.

Mr. Charles and the Public Service Commission.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Jan. 24th, 1887.

77. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 24th January, says that the Statutory Civil Service is worthless, and declares itself against sham appointments as opposed to appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service. Appointments to the Uncovenanted Service should be made by competitive examination. But it will be necessary to bear in mind that at present the higher appointments under the Government are an incentive to the spread of high education in India. If high posts are withheld from natives, not one among them will think it worth his while to pass difficult University examinations or study the higher branches of knowledge. It will be therefore desirable to regulate competitive examinations for the Uncovenanted Service in such a way as not to hinder the progress of high education.

The Civil Service and the Uncovenanted Service.

DACCA GAZETTE,  
Jan. 24th, 1886.

78. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 24th January, says that natives have opposed the Statutory Civil Service simply because Government by creating it tried to close the Covenanted Civil Service against them. Government knows that native dissatisfaction will be removed if it only deals sincerely by them in this matter. Many officials feared that the creation of the Statutory Civil Service would lead to the reduction of posts in the Covenanted Civil Service, and many Englishmen regard the admission of natives into the latter service as an encroachment. For this reason they desire to appoint incompetent natives to the Civil Service upon the nomination system. Natives are thus dissatisfied with the Statutory Civil Service, (1) because the authorities, actuated by deceitful motives, are endeavouring to expose native incompetency by appointing worthless men to this service; and (2) because incompetent men are being preferred to competent men. Government could have easily righted this matter without appointing a Commission. Government should see that the Statutory Civil Service present no obstacles to natives who may be desirous of entering the Covenanted Civil Service. Natives have been practically excluded from the Civil Service by the reduction of the standard of age. It is therefore clear that if Government had not dealt insincerely by them in the matter of their appointment to the Civil Service, the Public Service Commission would not have been necessary. It may be that it is now necessary to ascertain some points. But Government could have ascertained them without the help of a Commission. If Government is really desirous of admitting natives into the Civil Service, it will find no difficulty in deciding the questions referred to the Commission, whatever may be the nature of the evidence that will be given by the witnesses. The difficulty natives now meet with in entering the Civil Service may be in some measure removed by the holding of the Civil Service examination both in England and in India, and by the establishment of scholarships. It is impossible for Hindus to forsake religion and their own society for the purpose of going to England. As the majority of the population of India are Hindus, and as they are also the most advanced race in India, their dissatisfaction will not be removed so long as they find themselves compelled to go to England for obtaining admission into the Civil Service. But even if the Civil Service Examination is held simultaneously in England and India, it is not quite sure that Indians will find the arrangement free from objection. There is no knowing that Government, which has dealt unfairly

Appointment of natives to the Civil Service and the going of successful candidates in the Civil Service Examination to England

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by natives in the matter of the Statutory Civil Service, will not sacrifice the interests of those who will pass the Civil Service Examination in India to the interests of those who will pass it in England. It should be therefore ruled that Indians will lose nothing by passing the examination in India. Those who pass the examination in India and those who pass it in England should enjoy equal privileges. No difference should be made in the salaries of English and native officials. English officials may be simply granted some allowance in consideration of their coming out to work in a distant country. Indians are ready to submit to any fair test, however severe it may be considered necessary to make it. But they cannot, after witnessing so much deceitful dealing on the part of Government, believe that any examination that may be held will be fairly conducted. But there will remain no room for suspicion or dissatisfaction if Government reserves for natives half the number of appointments which will fall vacant every year. As Government appoints Europeans to the Indian Public Service on the sole ground of their being abler than natives, it ought not to object to appoint able natives of one Indian province to appointments in another Indian province without paying the smallest heed to any dissatisfaction which may be felt or expressed on that account by the people of the latter province. But the natives of one province, if successful in the examination, should have priority to natives of other provinces as regards appointments in that province. The standard of age should be raised for the benefit of those who wish to go to England. Persian and Arabic should be substituted for Greek and Latin among the subjects for the Civil Service Examination. If those who pass the examination in India are required to proceed to England before they are allowed to enter the Civil Service, those who pass the examination in England should be also required to come to India before entering the service. The Public Service Commission will ascertain from the evidence of witnesses what the Hindu community thinks about Hindu youths going to England. And as the decision of the Commission on the question will be final, it is necessary that Hindus should send really right men to give evidence before it. Many witnesses, calling themselves Hindus, have said that the candidates who may succeed in the Civil Service Examination which will be held in India should go to England. Now there are four classes of people who call themselves Hindus, namely, (1) those who have been excommunicated from Hindu society for going to England; (2) Brahmos; (3) those who have never been to England, but who nevertheless mix and sympathise with those that have been to that country; and (4) those who accept the Hindu religion and Hindu social customs, but do not accept them wholly. Though such men are very small in number, they, or at least the first three classes among them, are nevertheless enthusiasts in politics. It should be therefore borne in mind that what these men will say about natives going to England will not represent the genuine opinion entertained on the subject by the genuine Hindu community. Baboo Dharendra Nath Pal, who has in his evidence before the Public Service Commission vilified natives, is the son of a Deputy Magistrate, and also the brother of a Deputy Magistrate, and wants to become a Deputy Magistrate himself. He is anxious to win official favour.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,  
Jan. 24th, 1887.

79. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 24th January, says that Sir Rivers Thompson, who has failed to acquire popularity, may yet earn the gratitude of Hindus all over India by releasing the Rajah of Pooree on the eve of his departure. If the Rajah is released, the case against the members of the Pooree royal family will necessarily terminate.

Release of the Rajah of Pooree.

80. The *Dainik*, of the 25th January, says that Mr. Bourke, the new Governor of Madras, is a man of amiable disposition. His recent speech at an annual meeting of a missionary society shows that, though a Christian himself, he sympathises with the followers of other religions. He is of opinion that violent endeavours should not be made in this country for the propagation of the Christian religion, and for the encouragement of female education. Such endeavours will affect the basis of the social arrangements of this country. Nothing is more desirable here than sympathizing with the people. The writer thinks that Lord Dufferin and Sir Rivers Thompson should take a lesson from this speech of Mr. Bourke. They should learn that a ruler should be considerate if he would maintain the dignity of his position.

The new Governor of Madras.

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81. The same paper is entirely at one with Baboo Ashutosh Mookerji in all that he has said before the Public Service Commission. No one has as yet given better advice to the Commission than the Baboo. The writer does not agree with Baboo Rudra Chundra Mitra in the statement that residence in England should be made compulsory for those who pass the Civil Service Examination.

The evidence of Baboos Ashutosh Mookerji and Rudra Chundra Mitra before the Public Service Commission.

DAINIK.

82. The *Dainik*, of the 26th January, draws attention to a circular issued by the Finance Committee stating that as chaprasis are very stingy their travelling allowances should be reduced. Has the Finance Committee come to this at last? It wants to ruin the peons. It was known, however, that it would do no better work than this.

The Finance Committee.

DAINIK,  
Jan. 26th, 1887.

#### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

83. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 8th January, says that it is now stated that the Viceroy did not go to Hyderabad with the sole object of restoring good terms between the Nizam and his Minister, but that he had also other objects in view. It is stated that the Viceroy has advised the Nizam to reduce the number of his troops. Advice of this kind means command, and as it also implies deep distrust, it will be a matter of regret if the rumour proves correct.

Hyderabad.

BHARATBASÍ,  
Jan. 8th, 1887.

84. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 24th January, says that no good administrative arrangements have been made in Kashmir after the departure of Baboo Nilambar Mookerjee. Those Englishmen who drove Baboo Nilambar out of Kashmir should be punished if any evil befall the State.

Kashmir.

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#### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

85. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 24th January, says that the object with which the system of official tours in the mofussil was instituted was to enable the officials to learn the real condition of all classes of people. But this object is not gained by mofussil tours as made at present. If instead of remaining seated within their tents and drawing golden conclusions regarding the material condition of the peasantry from the chance appearance therein of an Anglicised peasant youth in English boots and clothes, and carrying an English umbrella, they had travelled out into the villages, they would have found that the majority of the cultivators were living on the coarsest food. The condition of the middle class, which has to keep up gentlemanly appearances, is also bad. Besides this, famine, malaria, and scarcity of water exist everywhere.

Mofussil tours of officials, and the condition of the people.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Jan. 24th, 1887.

SOM PRASAD,  
Jan. 24th, 1887.

86. The Baripore correspondent of the same paper says that mortality from cholera is so high at that place that the people are simply throwing away dead bodies without burning them. Stench pervades all the villages. There are no doctors, and consequently there is complete want of medical treatment.

Mortality at Baripore.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BHARATBASÍ,  
Jan. 8th, 1887.

87. The *Bháratbási*, of the 8th January, contains a poem by Baboo Hemchandra Banerjea, the popular Bengali poet, extolling the aim and objects of the National Congress.

The National Congress.

BHARATBASÍ.

88. The same paper asks, whether the condition of the great mass of people will be bettered by simply reconstituting the Legislative Councils? Will they derive any good from such re-

The condition of the people, and the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils.

constitution if they are not also taught to be thrifty, and if their character is not improved by intellectual and moral education? The National Congress has laid almost exclusive emphasis upon this work of legislative reconstitution, and those who advocate this reconstitution seem to think that the face of the world will be changed if a few representatives of the people are taken into the Councils. But such expectations are absurd. Though such reconstitution may have some effect upon the education of the people, that effect must be a very slow result. And it is easy to imagine how difficult it must be for those who have not sufficient food to eat to wait for centuries.

PARIDARSHAK,  
Jan. 15th, 1887.

89. The *Paridarshak*, of the 15th January, alluding to the services performed by Mr. Porteus, the Sub-divisional Officer of Karimgange, in connection with the late flood and famine and the assessment of the income-tax, as well as to the consideration shown by him in the collection of the land revenue, remarks that the people of the locality look upon him as their father. They really desire that his stay among them should be long, but they will be also glad to see him promoted to a higher post elsewhere.

Mr. Porteus, the Sub-divisional Officer of Karimgange.

DACCA GAZETTE,  
Jan. 17th, 1887.

90. Referring to the meeting recently held to take steps to commemorate the memory of Sir Rivers Thompson, the *Dacca Gazette*, of the 17th January, says that some Anglo-Indians and Mahomedans who are indebted to him may join this movement, but no Hindu will do so. Anyone intending to join should consider that a man has responsibilities to his country, and that those responsibilities are very grave.

Sir Rivers Thompson's memorial meeting.

CHARU VARTÁ,  
Jan. 17th, 1887.

91. The *Cháru Várta*, of the 17th January, alluding to the approaching Jubilee, hopes that natives will, on this occasion, do something that will substantially benefit this country. Government contemplates the creation of a new order called "The Order of the Rose;" but empty titles no longer please the people. Government should make the occasion truly memorable by granting, however partially, one or two prayers of the people.

The Queen's Jubilee.

DACCA PRASAD,  
Jan. 17th, 1886.

92. Referring to the article entitled "The growth of radicalism in India," in the last number of the *Calcutta Review*, written by Raja Uday Pratap, and in which Indian political agitators of the present time are denounced, the *Dacca Gazette*, of the 17th January, says that possibly the Raja seeks to become a Maharaja, K.C.S.I., Y.Z., &c.

Raja Uday Pratap.

93. The *Surabhi and Pátáka*, of the 20th January, is of opinion that an industrial school should be established to make the Jubilee a really memorable event.

SURABHI & PATAKA,  
Jan. 20th, 1887.

The Jubilee.

able event.

94. The *Rungpore Dik Prakásh*, of the 20th January, says that never did Indians enjoy such peace and comfort as they are doing under the rule

RUNGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH  
Jan. 20th, 1887.

The Jubilee.

of the Queen. This fact, coupled with the natural warmth and exuberance of Indian devotion and loyalty, will surely impell them to celebrate the Jubilee in an enthusiastic manner. But instead of making mere unsubstantial displays and rejoicings that will not last beyond the hour, some beneficial work should be done that will be of a lasting nature. It is also to be hoped that the Government will release some prisoners on this occasion.

95. The *Bhárat Mitra*, of the 20th January, says that the name of Her Majesty the Queen will be rendered really memorable if a technical school entitled "The Victoria School" be established on the occasion of the Jubilee.

School for imparting technical  
education.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Jan. 20th, 1887.

96. Referring to the embezzlement of Savings Bank money by Kali Baboo, the *Sansodhini* of the 21st January, asks, why the moneys of the depositors have not yet been paid? The delay has caused inconvenience to many people, and is beginning to excite suspicion regarding Government's intention to pay them.

SANSODHINI,  
Jan. 21st, 1887.

97. The same paper requests Mr. Hardinge, the Judge of Chit-tagong, to make arrangements for uniting Europeans and natives on the occasion of the Jubilee. That natives and Europeans will meet in brotherly love and join hands to show loyalty to their Queen is a very pleasant and grand idea.

The Jubilee.

SANSODHINI.

98. The *Samaya*, of the 21st January, will be glad to see Mr. Yule, whose liberality and friendliness to natives is so well known, appointed as a member of the India Council. Mr. Yule is respected both by natives and by Anglo-Indians. Mr. Hardie is not known to many natives. The larger the number of non-officials in the Council, the better.

SAMAYA,  
Jan. 21st, 1887.

99. The *Sanjivani*, of the 22nd January, referring to the statement of a correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* that Government will soon confer the title of "Rai Bahadur" upon Baboo Grish Chandra Rái, the printer of the press of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy on account of his trustworthiness, says that it cannot believe that the title which was conferred upon the late Baboo Kristodas Pal, and which has been conferred upon Dr. Rajendralal Mitter, will be also conferred upon Baboo Grish Chandra Rái. But if such a thing can be done, there is no reason why the peons in Government House, who are also very trustworthy people, should not be made Nawabs, and why the members of the Viceroy's body-guard and his cooks should not receive the titles of K.C.S.I. and C.I.E., and why their wives should not be made C.I.'s.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 22nd, 1887.

100. The same paper cannot approve of the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to hold occasional examinations of scholarship-holders studying in private colleges with the view of ascertaining the progress made by them in their studies, and to entrust those examinations to examiners who are also to be appointed by the Director of Public Instruction. This will imply want of confidence in

Examination of scholarship-holders  
in private colleges.

SANJIVANI.

the Principals of private colleges. Interference of this nature in the work of private educational institutions must be condemned.

BANGABASI,  
Jan. 22nd, 1887.

101. A letter, signed by four gentlemen who went to Gangasaugor in Hoare, Miller and Company's steamer *Ilbilla*, is published in the *Bangabási*, of the 22nd January. It states that the pilgrims who went in that steamer were treated with great negligence and denied all necessary comforts and convenience by the servants of the Company. Indeed the treatment of the pilgrims was such as to lead to the death of some amongst them. The Company ought to make proper enquiries into the matter.

BANGABASI.

102. A correspondent of the same paper writes from Jamui, chord line, that tigers have become plentiful at that place. Before the passing of the Arms Act the natives of the place could kill such destructive animals; they are now disarmed, and are therefore often attacked and devoured by them. Is not Government responsible for such deaths?

DACCA PRAKASH,  
Jan. 23rd, 1887.

103. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 23rd January, is sorry for the transfer of Mr. K. T. Badshah, Joint-Magistrate, from Tangail to Manbhoom. He was a great friend of the people of Tangail.

SAMVAD PRABHA.  
KAR,  
Jan. 24th, 1886.

104. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 24th January, suggests that following the true spirit of Christianity the punishments of those prisoners who have behaved well should be remitted on the occasion of the Jubilee; that one year should be added to the period of service of every Government servant, European or native, as an Act of Imperial grace, and that year should count towards pension, and that some sort of representation should be introduced into the Legislative Councils.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Jan. 24th, 1887.

105. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 24th January, referring to the transfer of the Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Abdul Salem, says that this is how the Lieutenant-Governor, at the request of a few of his followers, has rewarded this gentleman's independence of character. It is probable that the Mahomedan Association is opposed to the National Congress, because the Lieutenant-Governor is opposed to it. His Honour can not bear to see Indians lift their heads. He is making his power felt with a vengeance on the eve of his departure. The Serampore Municipality and a section of the people of Serampore are going to construct a hall that will be named after such a man. Why do they not join the Mahomedan Association?

SOM PRAKASH.

106. The same paper says that the day on which the Queen's Jubilee will be celebrated will be a happy day to Indians, even in the midst of their misery. The nation which is filled with enthusiasm at the mere mention of their Sovereign's name will be certainly exceedingly glad to celebrate the festival in honour of her Jubilee, and there can be no doubt that shouts of joy will be heard everywhere on the 16th February. But mere passing rejoicings will not do. Means should be devised to perpetuate the memory of the aged and beloved mother of the Indian people.

SOM PRAKASH.

107. The same paper says that it is not true that the recommendations of the National Congress regarding the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils were hastily framed by a few persons and in the face of great opposition. The writer cannot

The National Congress and some critics of its proceedings.

agree with the *Hindu Patriot* in thinking that natives should only point out their grievances, without suggesting to the Government, which is a foreign Government, the means which may be adopted for their redress. The writer is sorry that the *Hindu Patriot* is giving expression to such views. There are also those who say that, as the people are suffering from extreme indigence, it will not benefit them in the least to discuss the question of the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils. But it can be easily shown that the introduction of a representative element into the Legislative Councils will have considerable effect upon the economic condition of the people by giving them a control over the finances of the empire and the use and expenditure of their money. With such control to exercise, the country will be able to prevent the Government from running into debt, and thereby to reduce the incidence of taxation. And reduction of the incidence of taxation will certainly tell favourably upon the pecuniary resources of the people. There is also nothing objectionable in the proposal to entrust a Parliamentary Committee with the decision of Indian questions, instead of leaving their consideration to all members amongst whom are many completely ignorant of Indian affairs, and thus making room for the perpetration of mischief. Indian administration will be satisfactorily carried on if only a Parliamentary Committee, composed of persons possessing Indian knowledge and experience, is entrusted with the decision of questions relating to it. The objection which has been made to the proposal of the Congress to appoint to the Civil Service of a province the successful candidates from that province alone proceeds from jealousy. If appointments are made to the Civil Service in the different Indian provinces according to the general results of competitive examinations, Bengalis and Maharattis, who are the most intelligent among the Indian people, will practically monopolise all posts. The National Congress cannot make proposals which will be favourable to any particular Indian people; they must make proposals which will be advantageous to all Indian peoples.

108. The same paper says that Bengalis do not covet empty titles, and the Government should therefore confer titles upon the followers of Syed Amir Ali and Nawab Abdul Luteef.

SOM PRAKASH.  
Jan. 24th, 1887.

109. The same paper says that no Englishman and no other Indian has acquired so much knowledge of Thibet as Baboo Sarat Candra Das. But Government has not rewarded him.

SOM PRAKASH.

110. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 24th January, says that the more Anglo-Indians are trying to discredit the National Congress, the greater is the hold which the Congress is acquiring upon the respect and reverence of Indians. That the Congress is a right movement, based upon right ideas, is proved by the very fact that Anglo-Indians are opposed to it, and are endeavouring to cover it with ridicule. The Congress will lose nothing by reason of its not being joined by the leading Mussulmans of Bengal. The Mussulmans who have not joined it are selfish men, and the less the Congress, with the truly noble purposes which it has set before itself, has anything to do with those men, the better will it be for itself. But the writer is sorry and alarmed to see the *Hindu Patriot* endeavouring to injure the Congress. Dr. Rajendralal Mitter, the editor of the *Hindu Patriot*, may be naturally chagrined at his not being allowed to exercise any real authority over the Congress; but

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he ought to remember that, not he alone, but many worthy men like him, have been unable to exercise authority. The proposal of the Congress regarding the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils is not the very best that could have been suggested. Still no man possessing patriotic sentiments should blame or abuse the Congress, or seek to prevent it from accomplishing its objects.

DAINIK,  
Jan. 25th, 1887.

111. The *Dainik*, of the 25th January, approves the proposal made by Dr. K. P. Gupta to make the Jubilee memorable by adopting measures

The Jubilee.

for the removal of the water-scarcity throughout the mofussil.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
Jan. 25th, 1887.

112. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 25th January, says that the Jubilee meeting held at the Town Hall was not a representative meeting. It was

The Jubilee meeting.

composed principally of Europeans, official and non-official, and the upper ten of native society. Representative men from the educated middle class were not invited to join it. It is a matter of regret that the Jubilee Committee has been made to consist so largely of Englishmen. To give it a national character the representatives of the middle classes in Calcutta, and of the wealthy and the educated in the mofussil, should have had a place in it. The writer thinks that the form which the permanent memorial is to take should be settled beforehand, as people may not be willing to subscribe for unknown purposes.

DAINIK,  
JAN. 26th, 1887.

113. In reporting some of the speeches delivered at the Jubilee meeting held at the Town Hall, the *Dainik*, of the 26th January, says that the speakers

The Jubilee meeting.

vied with each other in giving expression to their loyalty. Loyalty is a good thing, and every native is loyal. There is no objection to express loyalty by fire-works and the like, and loyal people are ready to undergo any sacrifice to show that they are loyal. But the question is, is the Government well-disposed towards the people? The natives regard the English not only as their King, but even as their god. But the English regard the natives as brutes. The writer was prepared to show loyalty in spite of this, but he cannot do so after hearing what the President of the Jubilee meeting has said. He has said :—

“We may claim at least with pride and justice that under God's Providence we have been the means of extending to the people of this continent ‘*the unmensa Majestas Romanae pacis*,’ which has brought in its train civilization and culture, education and order, and if I may be allowed to say so, the first beginnings of a pure faith and a higher morality.”

The writer asks loyal Hindus whether they understood the drift of this portion of the President's speech. Did they understand that by saying so the President trampled under his foot themselves, their ancestors, and their religion? Have the English raised the natives in the scale of civilization? Were natives brutes before the English conquest? Were there no religion and no morality in this country before the establishment of English rule? Have Christians taught them morality for the first time? Hinduism must be dead for Hindus could not otherwise shower plaudits upon their ruler when he spoke ill of their ancestors. They may exhibit their loyalty. But why should they lose self-respect and respect for their ancestors? Has their education taught them that their ancestors were ignorant as beasts? If so, the time for their deliverance is yet far off.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

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